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1910/11

Series X, Quarterly

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No. 4, July, 1910

Bulletin of the University of South Dakota

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
College of Medicine

1910-1911

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



AUG 7 1910

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNIVERSITY
VERMILLION

Bulletin of the University of South Dakota

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

1910-1911

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Entered at the Post Office at Vermillion, S. D.
as Second Class Mail Matter.

First Semester begins September 12, 1910

July, 1910
The Dakota Republican
Vermillion

Regents of Education.

Name.	Residence.	Term Expires.
A. N. Anderson	Sturgis	January 1, 1911
E. C. Ericson*	Elk Point	January 1, 1913
A. J. Norby	Sisseton	January 1, 1913
A. E. Hitchcock	Mitchell	January 1, 1915
T. W. Dwight	Sioux Falls	January 1, 1915
August Frieberg†	Beresford	January 1, 1913

Officers.

Name.	Address.
A. J. Norby, Vice President and Acting President	Sisseton
Irwin D. Aldrich, Secretary	Big Stone
Geo. G. Johnson, State Treasurer, Ex-officio Treasurer	Pierre

*Deceased.

†Succeeds E. C. Ericson.

Calendar.

1910.

September 12-14, Monday to Wednesday—Registration. Examinations for advanced standing.

September 15, Thursday—Class work of first semester begins.

November 24, Thursday—Thanksgiving recess.

December 21-January 4, 1911—Holiday recess.

1911.

January 4, Wednesday—Class work resumes.

January 23-28, Monday to Saturday, inclusive—Mid-year examinations.

January 28, Saturday—First semester ends.

January 30-31, Monday and Tuesday—Registration, second semester.

February 1, Wednesday—Class work of second semester begins.

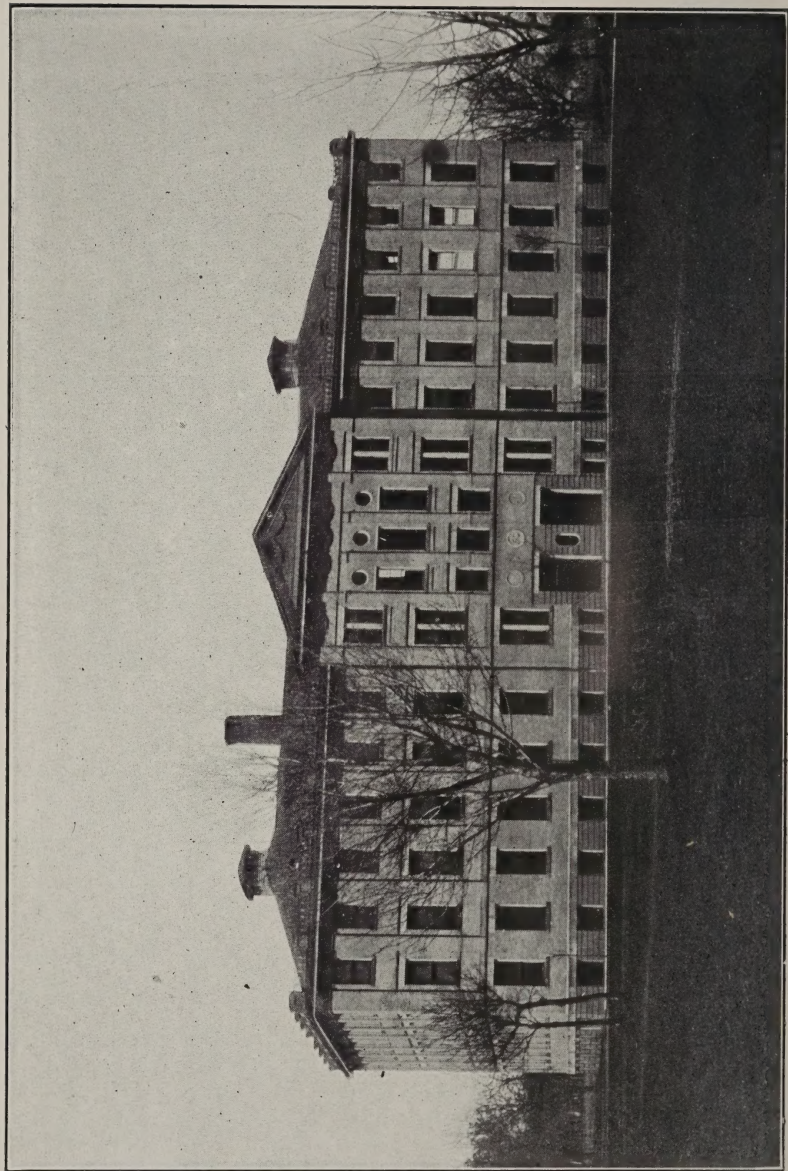
April 12-19—Easter recess.

May 29-June 3, Tuesday to Saturday, inclusive—Final examinations.

June 4, Sunday—Baccalaureate Address.

June 7, Wednesday—Law School Address. Reunion of Law Alumni and Banquet.

June 8, Thursday—Commencement.



SCIENCE HALL.

Faculty.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN GAULT, Ph. D.,
President of the University.

CHRISTIAN PETER LOMMEN, B. S., Dean,
Professor of Histology and Embryology.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH AKELEY, M. A.,
Professor of Physics.

ALFRED NEWTON COOK, Ph. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

HARLEY ELLSWORTH FRENCH, B. A., M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

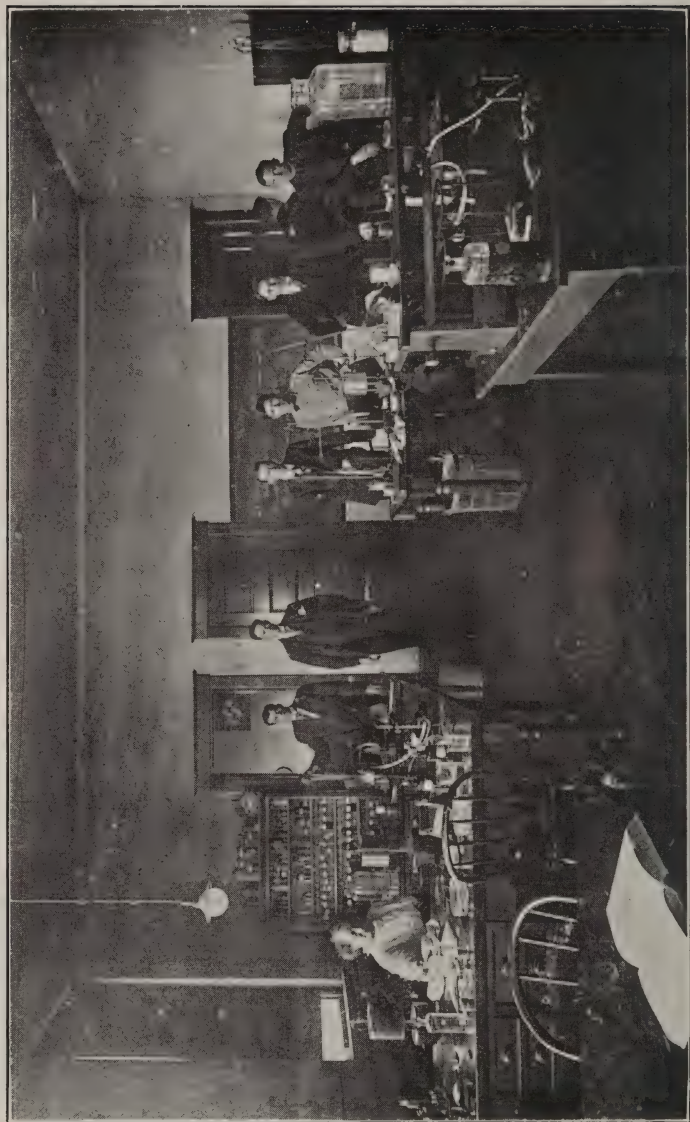
MORTIMER HERZBERG, M. D.,
*Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, and Director of the
State Health Laboratory.*

THOMAS CRUICKSHANK, B. S., M. D.,
Lecturer on Materia Medica.

GUY GRIFFIN FRARY, M. S.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

ARTHUR LEE HAINES, B. S., M. A.,
Instructor in Chemistry.

OLE OLUFSON STOLAND, B. A.,
Instructor in Physiology.



THE PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Aim and Scope.

Development of Medical Education.

During the last quarter of a century, there has been greater progress in the field of medical education in our country than in any other line of professional training. Prior to the early eighties, the young man who had finished the eighth grade of the elementary school could begin his medical studies. The required work of two years of six months each consisted largely of ungraded lecture courses and of little, or nothing, of laboratory work. Since that time there has been a forward movement along several lines. Step by step, the entrance requirements have been raised until all reputable medical colleges require two years of college work in addition to a four years' high school course. The medical curriculum has been extended gradually until at present it consists of four years of nine months each of carefully graded courses, of which laboratory work and demonstrations form the backbone.

Plan of Modern Medical Course.

The third and fourth years of the modern medical course consist entirely of clinical work which can be done satisfactorily only in large cities having an abundance of hospital facilities. The work of the first two years is devoted wholly to fundamental sciences, such as anatomy, physiology, histology, embryology, bacteriology, pathology, pharmacology, chemistry and physics. This work can be done just as well in a small hamlet as in a large city, because the necessary material can be obtained readily; and experience has shown that it can be pursued to the best advantage in colleges of medicine having organic connection with a university without regard to the size of the place where the institution is located.

The Divided Medical School.

From the nature of the case this will often lead to the plan of giving the first two years of medical work on a university campus more or less remote from a clinical school. This, however, is no longer an experiment or innovation. Beginning with the

University of Chicago when that institution undertook to do the first two years of work for Rush Medical College, it has extended to seventeen universities, including such large and important institutions as Cornell, Leland Stanford and the University of Wisconsin, and such neighboring State universities as those of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. It is universally conceded to be a success. In places where all the four years of medical work are offered upon the campus, as in the universities of Minnesota, Michigan and Iowa, the first two years have come to resemble the advanced and graduate courses of the university rather than the work of the two clinical years. It all means that the plan is part of a tendency shown by every reputable medical school to-day, no matter what its affiliations, to have at least the first half of the medical course done where the students can be surrounded by an atmosphere of culture, scholarship and investigation, and where the instruction is given by men whose profession is that of teaching and research.

The Purpose of the Regents.

It is in harmony with this development of medical education in our country that the Regents of Education have organized the College of Medicine at the University. Only the first two years of the course are offered. Beyond this nothing will be attempted, since neither Vermillion nor any other city in the State can furnish the necessary clinical facilities for the work of the third and fourth years.

The Duty of the State.

It is nothing but fitting that our State should do its share in giving to medical education its proper standards. The College of Medicine has, therefore, placed its requirements of admission equal to those of the University of Minnesota, Rush Medical College and other high grade institutions, and has carefully selected the courses of the two years of arts and science work which would give the best preparation for the study of medicine.

It is also proper that the State should do everything in its power to help its worthy young men and women to prepare themselves in the *best possible manner* for the responsible profession of medicine at a *cost not beyond their means*. Only by undertaking this work can the University perform its full service to the State. The full significance to our people of the establishment of the College of Medicine, with its opportunities for high grade medi-

cal instruction at a nominal cost for tuition and laboratory fees, is, perhaps, best realized when it is recalled that such fees and tuition amount to more than \$200 a year at the best colleges in Chicago, thus making the minimum annual expenses \$500 to \$600 for each student.

South Dakota Medical Students.

In the year 1908-9 there were eighty-seven South Dakota students in the various medical colleges of the country. Most of these students were paying tuitions and fees averaging two to three times the amount required at the University. A considerable proportion of this number were attending institutions which have been classed as decidedly inferior by the inspectors of the Carnegie Foundation and the American Medical Association. Our College of Medicine should obviate conditions like this in the future.

Rating by Prominent Inspectors.

During its existence the College of Medicine has been inspected by Dr. N. P. Colwell on behalf of the American Medical Association and by Mr. Abraham Flexner of the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Colwell has spent several years inspecting the medical colleges of the country, and groups them into three classes:

A—Acceptable medical colleges.

B—Medical colleges needing certain improvements to make them acceptable.

C—Medical colleges needing complete re-organization to make them acceptable.

The College of Medicine of the University of South Dakota was placed in Class A. Of the twelve medical schools in Chicago only four were placed in Class A.

Mr. Flexner expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw at the University, and in his report concerning the College of Medicine, says that "the necessary equipment is at hand for painstaking routine instruction in the laboratory branches."

What Our Students Are Doing.

The two students who in the spring of 1909 finished the work offered here were registered last fall for third year's work, one

at Rush Medical College and the other at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. One of these is reported to have completed the year's work in a very creditable manner, and the other as having attained a scholarship average fully up to that of the entire class.

The credentials of the two young men who completed our work this spring have already been accepted at Rush where, during the session of 1910-11, they will enter upon third year's work.

This ought to remove effectively whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of some as to the ability of our College of Medicine to carry on satisfactorily the work it has undertaken to do.

Preparation for a Medical Course.

The University recognizes that the best preparation for the study of medicine is the training and culture derived from the Bachelor of Arts course in a college of arts and sciences, especially if such a course contains a liberal allowance of biology, chemistry and physics. Many, however, find it impossible to spend the time necessary for such an extended preparation without postponing the entrance upon their life careers to an unreasonably late age. To meet the demands of such students, the University offers a combination course, which will give to those who complete it the essentials of a liberal education and entitle them to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. They also receive a certificate showing that the work of the first two years of a medical course has been done. By spending two more years in some other medical college to complete the Junior and Senior years of medical work, the degree of Doctor of Medicine can be obtained. Thus the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine can be earned in six years instead of eight, which would otherwise be required.

Requirements for Admission to the Combination Course.

Candidates for admission to the combination course of the College of Medicine must present evidence of having completed secondary or high school work equivalent to that of a four-year



DOWN UNIVERSITY STREET.

high school course. This work must cover a field equal to fifteen units, a unit being one year's work of not less than five periods per week. Of these units there must be one in elementary algebra, one in plane geometry, and three in English. The remaining ten units may be selected from the following:

English, 1 unit; Latin, 4 units; German, 4 units; French, 2 units; Greek, 3 units; mathematics, 2 units; science, 6 units; history, 4 units; elementary psychology, 1 unit; elementary economics, 1 unit; book-keeping, 1 unit.

Combination Course

Leading to the Degree of B. A.

The figures below refer to the number of exercises per week.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

General Chemistry. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 3 hours.

Physics II and III. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Invertebrate Zoölogy. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

*English Ib. Two semesters. 3 hours.

†A foreign language. Two semesters. 3 hours.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Chemistry. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Chemistry. Physical. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Physics IV and V. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Vertebrate Zoölogy. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

*Students who fail to qualify for English Ib at the entrance test are required to take English Ia in the Freshman year and English Ib in the Sophomore year. In this case botany must be taken in the Freshman year.

†Consult the dean before selecting the foreign language.

Botany. General Morphology and Physiology of Plants. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Economic History of the United States. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours.

†A foreign language. Two semesters. 3 hours.

JUNIOR OR FIRST MEDICAL YEAR.

Chemistry. Organic and Physiological. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 3 hours.

Chemistry. Toxicology. First semester. Lecture, 1 hour. Laboratory, 4 hours.

Chemistry. Urine Analysis. Second semester. Laboratory, 6 hours.

Anatomy. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 9 hours.

Histology. First semester. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 12 hours.

Embryology. Second semester. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 6 hours.

Physiology. Introductory. Second semester. Lectures, demonstrations and recitations, 3 hours.

Histological Technique. Two semesters. Laboratory, 3 hours.

SENIOR OR SECOND MEDICAL YEAR.

Anatomy. First semester. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 9 hours.

Anatomy. Second semester. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours.

Physiology. Two semesters. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 6 hours.

Bacteriology. First semester. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 9 hours.

Pathology. Second semester. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours. Laboratory, 9 hours.

Materia Medica. First semester. Lectures and recitations, 4 hours.

Pharmacology. Second semester. Lectures and recitations, 2 hours. Laboratory, 6 hours.

†Consult the dean before selecting the foreign language.



STATE HEALTH LABORATORY.

Psychology. Second semester. Lectures and recitations, 3 hours.

For detailed outline of the courses of instruction see catalogue of the University.

Requirements for Admission to the First Medical Year.

Candidates for admission to the first medical year must present evidence of having completed two years of college work in addition to secondary or high school work as outlined under requirements for admission to the combination course. The college work should include courses in (1) general chemistry, (2) elements of qualitative and quantitative analysis, (3) physics, (4) either biology, zoölogy or botany. For the coming year those who are deficient in any one of (2), (3), or (4) will be given opportunity to make it up, provided credits are furnished for an equivalent amount of other college work.

Graduates of a four-year high school course who have completed some work in a college of arts and sciences may have this credited on the combination course when properly certified credentials are presented. Provided, however, that courses so credited must be fair equivalents of the required work when judged from the point of view of training, general culture, and special preparation for the study of medicine.

Students who have gained unconditioned Junior standing in the College of Arts and Sciences by work done either in the University or in other institutions and who have completed the special requirements mentioned above in biology, physics, and chemistry will be admitted to the Bachelor of Arts degree upon completion of the Junior and Senior years of the combination course, provided they have met the requirements for major and minors.

State Health Laboratory.

MORTIMER HERZBERG, M. D., *Director.*

By an act passed during the eleventh session of the legislature the bacteriological laboratory of the College of Medicine of the University was constituted a State Health Laboratory, and the

professor of bacteriology and pathology in the College of Medicine was made director.

At its semi-annual meeting in May, 1909, the State Board of Health decided to limit the work which the laboratory is to do free of charge to examination of material in connection with communicable diseases, such as throat cultures for diphtheria bacilli, sputa for tubercle bacilli, animal brains for rabies, human blood for anthrax, Widal tests for typhoid fever, and suspected public water supplies. The board also decided that the laboratory shall examine material which does not concern public health, but is of interest only to private individuals. For such examinations, however, a reasonable fee is to be charged.

The close connection thus established between the State Health Laboratory and the Department of Bacteriology and Pathology will be of great value to students in the College of Medicine. Not only does it provide them opportunities to become familiar with the processes and technique of modern health work, but it also gives them the benefit of the spirit of research and investigation, which must necessarily prevail in such a laboratory.

Room and Equipment.

The College of Arts and Sciences of the University has excellent facilities for the literary and scientific work required in the first two years of the combination course. The work of the College of Medicine proper is given in Science Hall in large, cheerful laboratories and lecture rooms. The laboratory course in anatomy consists of dissection of the human cadaver; an abundance of material for this work is always available. In physiology the College is equipped to do all of the laboratory experiments required of medical students at Rush and Northwestern. In a similar way there is equipment for thorough work in chemistry, histology, embryology and pharmacology. Bacteriology and pathology are well provided for, since the apparatus of the department is supplemented by the splendid equipment of the State Health Laboratory.

For particulars regarding the equipment of the different departments see catalogue of the University.

Advantages.

1. The courses of the two years of college work required for entrance are especially planned as a preparation for the study of medicine, and are at the same time so selected as to form the first half of the requirements for a bachelor's degree.

2. The combination course makes it possible to obtain the B. A. and the M. D. degrees in six years.

3. The course of study is planned in such a way as to articulate well with the clinical work of the third and fourth years of the best medical colleges in the country, thus giving the student a wide choice of high grade institutions in which to finish his professional work.

4. The work is done in the atmosphere of a university. The contact with men who have had exceptional advantages in the various fields of knowledge and the association with young people who are preparing for teaching, law, engineering and other walks of life will give that breadth of view and catholicity of spirit so essential to success in the professional man.

5. The student receives the maximum of personal attention. No more favorable conditions can be imagined for the mastery of anatomy, for instance, than a small number of students under the immediate and continual supervision of a skilled anatomist, and furnished with an abundance of material for dissection. Similar conditions prevail in all the other departments.

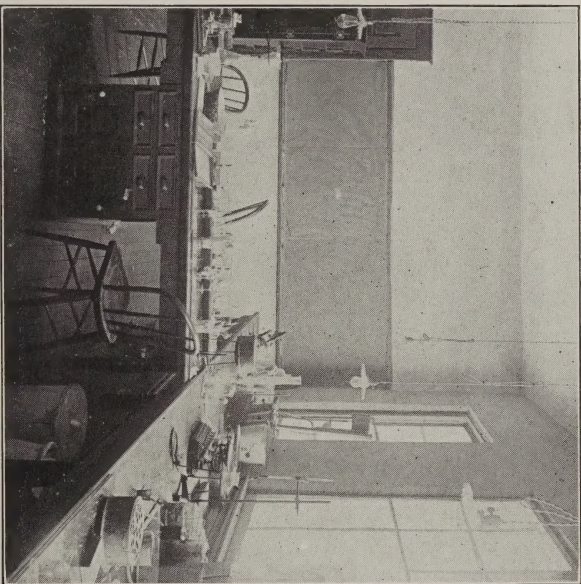
6. Board and room are cheap, and fees are nominal. The poor boy need not fail to study medicine because of the expense, or be satisfied with inferior instruction. No longer is it necessary to leave the State for superior instruction.

Fees.

The annual fee in the College of Medicine is sixty dollars (\$60.00). This fee covers all charges for matriculation, incidentals, lectures, laboratory courses, and dissection. It is payable in installments of \$30.00 at the opening of each semester. A breakage fee of \$5.00 a semester will be deposited at the time of registration. All breakages made by the student in the laboratories will be charged against this fee and the balance, if any, returned.

The fees during the first two years of the combination course are composed of the regular tuition and the laboratory charges required in the College of Arts and Sciences. These will amount to about \$28.00 the first year and \$26.00 the second. Those who finish the combination course pay a diploma fee of \$5.00.

For catalogue and further particulars regarding the College of Medicine address C. P. Lommen, Dean, Vermillion, South Dakota.



STATE HEALTH LABORATORY.

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